

**May 21, 2018**

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

NATALIE GIBB,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY ADMINISTRATION,  
Defendant.

No. 2:17-cv-00139-SAB

**ORDER GRANTING  
PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT;  
DENYING DEFENDANT'S  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY  
JUDGMENT**

Before the Court are Plaintiff Natalie Gibb's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 12, and Defendant Commissioner of the Social Security Administration's Cross-Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 16. The motions were heard without oral argument. Plaintiff is represented by Dana C. Madsen; Defendant is represented by Assistant United States Attorney Timothy Durkin and Special Assistant United States Attorney Joseph J. Langkamer.

**Jurisdiction**

On December 6, 2012, Plaintiff filed a Title II application for disability insurance benefits as well as a Title XVI application for supplemental income. Plaintiff alleges an onset date of December 4, 2012.

Plaintiff's application was denied initially and on reconsideration. On March 26, 2015, Plaintiff appeared and testified at a hearing held in Spokane, Washington before an ALJ. The ALJ issued a decision on June 3, 2015, finding

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1 that Plaintiff was not disabled. Plaintiff timely requested review by the Appeals  
2 Council, which denied the request on February 18, 2017. The Appeals Council's  
3 denial of review makes the ALJ's decision the final decision of the Commissioner.

4 Plaintiff filed a timely appeal with the United States District Court for the  
5 Eastern District of Washington on April 12, 2017. The matter is before this Court  
6 under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

### 7 Sequential Evaluation Process

8 The Social Security Act defines disability as the inability "to engage in any  
9 substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or  
10 mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or  
11 can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months." 42  
12 U.S.C. § 1382c(a)(3)(A). A claimant shall be determined to be under a disability  
13 only if his impairments are of such severity that the claimant is not only unable to  
14 do his previous work, but cannot, considering claimant's age, education, and work  
15 experiences, engage in any other substantial gainful work which exists in the  
16 national economy. 42 U.S.C. § 1382c(a)(3)(B).

17 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process  
18 for determining whether a person is disabled. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(a)(4); *Bowen v.*  
19 *Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137, 140-42 (1987).

20 Step 1: Is the claimant engaged in substantial gainful activities? 20 C.F.R.  
21 § 416.920(b). Substantial gainful activity is work done for pay and requires  
22 compensation above the statutory minimum. *Id.*; *Keyes v. Sullivan*, 894 F.2d 1053,  
23 1057 (9th Cir. 1990). If the claimant is engaged in substantial activity, benefits are  
24 denied. 20 C.F.R. § 416.971. If he is not, the ALJ proceeds to step two.

25 Step 2: Does the claimant have a medically-severe impairment or  
26 combination of impairments? 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(c). If the claimant does not have  
27 a severe impairment or combination of impairments, the disability claim is denied.  
28 A severe impairment is one that lasted or must be expected to last for at least 12

1 months and must be proven through objective medical evidence. 20 C.F.R. §  
2 416.908-.909. If the impairment is severe, the evaluation proceeds to the third step.

3 Step 3: Does the claimant's impairment meet or equal one of the listed  
4 impairments acknowledged by the Commissioner to be so severe as to preclude  
5 substantial gainful activity? 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(d); 20 C.F.R. § 404 Subpt. P. App.  
6 1. If the impairment meets or equals one of the listed impairments, the claimant is  
7 conclusively presumed to be disabled. *Id.* If the impairment is not one conclusively  
8 presumed to be disabling, the evaluation proceeds to the fourth step.

9 Before considering Step 4, the ALJ must first determine the claimant's  
10 residual functional capacity. 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(e). An individual's residual  
11 functional capacity is her ability to do physical and mental work activities on a  
12 sustained basis despite limitations from her impairments.

13 Step 4: Does the impairment prevent the claimant from performing work she  
14 has performed in the past? 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(f). If the claimant is able to  
15 perform her previous work, she is not disabled. *Id.* If the claimant cannot perform  
16 this work, the evaluation proceeds to the fifth and final step.

17 Step 5: Is the claimant able to perform other work in the national economy in  
18 view of her age, education, and work experience? 20 C.F.R. § 416.920(g).

19 The initial burden of proof rests upon the claimant to establish a prima facie  
20 case of entitlement to disability benefits. *Tackett v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1098 (9th  
21 Cir. 1999). This burden is met once a claimant establishes that a physical or mental  
22 impairment prevents her from engaging in her previous occupation. *Id.* At step five,  
23 the burden shifts to the Commissioner to show that the claimant can perform other  
24 substantial gainful activity. *Id.*

### 25 Standard of Review

26 The Commissioner's determination will be set aside only when the ALJ's  
27 findings are based on legal error or are not supported by substantial evidence in the  
28 record as a whole. *Matney v. Sullivan*, 981 F.2d 1016, 1018 (9th Cir. 1992) (citing

1 42 U.S.C. § 405(g)). Substantial evidence is “more than a mere scintilla,”  
2 *Richardson v. Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971), but “less than a preponderance.”  
3 *Sorenson v. Weinberger*, 514 F.2d 1112, 1119 n.10 (9th Cir. 1975). Substantial  
4 evidence is “such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate  
5 to support a conclusion.” *Richardson*, 402 U.S. at 401. The Court must uphold the  
6 ALJ’s denial of benefits if the evidence is susceptible to more than one rational  
7 interpretation, one of which supports the decision of the administrative law judge.  
8 *Batson v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 359 F.3d 1190, 1193 (9th Cir. 2004). The  
9 Court reviews the entire record. *Jones v. Heckler*, 760 F.2d 993, 995 (9th Cir.  
10 1985). “If the evidence can support either outcome, the court may not substitute its  
11 judgment for that of the ALJ.” *Matney*, 981 F.2d at 1019.

12 A decision supported by substantial evidence will be set aside if the proper  
13 legal standards were not applied in weighing the evidence and making the decision.  
14 *Browner v. Secr’y of Health & Human Servs.*, 839 F.2d 432, 433 (9th Cir. 1988).  
15 An ALJ is allowed “inconsequential” errors as long as they are immaterial to the  
16 ultimate nondisability determination. *Stout v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 454 F.3d  
17 1050, 1055 (9th Cir. 2006).

### 18 **Statement of Facts**

19 The facts have been presented in the administrative transcript, the ALJ’s  
20 decision, and the briefs to this Court; only the most relevant facts are summarized  
21 here.

22 At the time of the hearing, Plaintiff was 54-years old. She lived with and  
23 took care of her elderly mother. She has worked mostly data entry jobs, clerical  
24 temp jobs and housekeeping. Her last job was as a housekeeper. She quit that job  
25 because she felt she could not physically or mentally continue to work.

26 In 2012, Plaintiff suffered from depression and chronic right shoulder pain.  
27 She also experienced vertigo and a deviated septum. She had surgery for the  
28 deviated septum in June, 2013, which appeared to clear up her nasal problems. She

1 continues to experience problems with her vertigo, including becoming dizzy when  
2 she bends down. Plaintiff also experienced loss of appetite and weight loss. In July,  
3 2013, she fell and broke her clavicle, which took several months to heal and  
4 continues to cause her pain. In January, 2014, she was admitted to the hospital with  
5 diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration. She went into respiratory failure and was  
6 admitted into the ICU. It was determined that she had pneumonia and a cyst on her  
7 pancreas (which turned out to be benign). She spent three weeks in the hospital and  
8 was discharged to a care facility where she recuperated. After her hospitalization,  
9 she continued to experience loose stools, varying between 10 a day to less than 3-4  
10 times a day, and continued to suffer from depression, anxiety and chronic shoulder  
11 pain, as well as PTSD caused by her hospital stay. Prior to her hospital stay, she  
12 was a heavy drinker, but afterwards she quit drinking. AR 766. After her hospital  
13 stay, she also was able to quit smoking.

#### 14 **The ALJ's Findings**

15 The ALJ found that Plaintiff met the insured status requirements of the  
16 Social Security Act through December 31, 2017. AR 15.

17 At step one, the ALJ found Plaintiff has not engaged in substantial gainful  
18 activity since December 4, 2012. AR 15.

19 At step two, the ALJ found Plaintiff has the following severe impairments:  
20 dysthymia; degenerative disc disease of the cervical spine; osteoarthritis of the  
21 right shoulder; status post distal clavicle fracture left shoulder; and mild to  
22 moderate hearing loss in the left ear. AR 15. The ALJ specifically found the  
23 following impairments to be non-severe: diverticulosis, vertigo, pharyngitis,  
24 headaches, deviated septum, turbinate hypertrophy, anosmia parosmia parageusia,  
25 acute maxillary sinusitis, dysphagia, carpal tunnel syndrome, de Quervain  
26 syndrome and Plaintiff's various pain complaints, including right foot, ankle and  
27 knee pain, back pain and thumb pain. AR 19-21.

1 At step three, the ALJ found that Plaintiff's impairments or combination of  
2 impairments do not meet or medically equal any Listing. AR 21. Specifically, the  
3 ALJ reviewed Sections 1.00 (musculoskeletal system), 2.10 (hearing loss) and  
4 12.04 (affective mental disorders) of the listings of impairments.

5 The ALJ concluded that Plaintiff has the residual functional capacity to  
6 perform:

7 light work as defined in 20 CFR 404.1567(b) and 416.7(b). She can  
8 perform postural movements occasionally, except she can never climb  
9 ladders, ropes, or scaffolds. She can never perform overhead reaching  
10 with the left, non-dominant arm. She has mild to moderate hearing  
11 loss in the left ear and she must avoid more than moderate exposure to  
12 noise and hazards. The claimant is able to understand, remember and  
13 carry out simple, routine, repetitive tasks and instructions involving  
14 up to three step commands. She is able to maintain attention and  
15 concentration for two-hour intervals between regularly scheduled  
breaks and for up to a 40-hour workweek. In order to avoid stress, she  
can have only occasional changes in the work routine, occasional use  
of judgment solving or problem solving, and no production rate of  
pace.

16 AR. 23. At step four, the ALJ found that Plaintiff is capable of performing past  
17 relevant work as a housekeeping cleaner. AR 29.

18 In the alternative, the ALJ found Plaintiff could perform other work which  
19 exists in significant numbers in the national economy, including positions such as  
20 cashier II and hand packers/packageers. AR 30.

### 21 **Issues for Review**

- 22 1. Whether the ALJ properly evaluated Plaintiff's symptom claims;  
23 2. Whether the ALJ properly considered and weighed the opinion evidence; and  
24 3. Whether the ALJ's errors were harmless.

### 25 **Discussion**

- 26 *1. Whether the ALJ properly evaluated Plaintiff's symptom claims.*

27 Plaintiff argues the ALJ improperly discredited her symptom claims. The  
28 ALJ provided the following reasons for discrediting Plaintiff's symptom claims:

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1 (1) although she testified that she uses a cane to walk, she did not have one when  
2 she saw Dr. Weir for an exam and she did not appear to be limping; (2)  
3 inconsistent disclosure of substance abuse; (3) varying reports of diarrhea; and (4)  
4 reported activities of daily living.

5 An ALJ's assessment of a claimant's credibility is entitled to "great weight."  
6 *Anderson v. Sullivan*, 914 F.2d 1121, 1124 (9th Cir.1990). When there is no  
7 evidence of malingering, the ALJ must give "specific, clear and convincing  
8 reasons" for rejecting a claimant's subjective symptom testimony. *Molina v. Astrue*,  
9 674 F.3d 1104, 1112 (9th Cir. 2012) (citation omitted). If the ALJ's credibility  
10 finding is supported by substantial evidence in the record, the reviewing court  
11 "may not engage in second-guessing." *Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278 F.3d 947, 959 (9th  
12 Cir. 2002).

13 In recognition of the fact that an individual's symptoms can sometimes  
14 suggest a greater level of severity of impairment than can be shown by the  
15 objective medical evidence alone, 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1529(c) and 416.929(c)  
16 describe the kinds of evidence, including the factors below, that the ALJ must  
17 consider in addition to the objective medical evidence when assessing the  
18 credibility of an individual's statements:

19 1. The individual's daily activities; 2. The location, duration,  
20 frequency, and intensity of the individual's pain or other symptoms;  
21 3. Factors that precipitate and aggravate the symptoms; 4. The type,  
22 dosage, effectiveness, and side effects of any medication the  
23 individual takes or has taken to alleviate pain or other symptoms; 5.  
24 Treatment, other than medication, the individual receives or has  
25 received for relief of pain or other symptoms; 6. Any measures  
26 other than treatment the individual uses or has used to relieve pain  
27 or other symptoms (*e.g.*, lying flat on his or her back, standing for  
28 15 to 20 minutes every hour, or sleeping on a board); and 7. Any  
other factors concerning the individual's functional limitations and  
restrictions due to pain or other symptoms.

1 SSR 96-7P, 1996 WL 374186. Daily activities may be grounds for an adverse  
2 credibility finding if (1) Plaintiff's activities contradict her other testimony, or (2)  
3 Plaintiff "is able to spend a substantial part of his day engaged in pursuits  
4 involving the performance of physical functions that are transferable to a work  
5 setting." *Orn*, 495 F.3d at 639 (citing *Fair v. Bowen*, 885 F.2d 597, 603 (9th Cir.  
6 1989)).

7 Here, the ALJ's assessment of Plaintiff's credibility is not supported by  
8 substantial evidence. The ALJ failed to appreciate the difference between  
9 Plaintiff's symptoms pre- and post-hospitalization. For instance, she relied on Dr.  
10 Weir's observation that Plaintiff did not use a cane when he examined her.  
11 However, that examination took place in 2013. In February, 2014, Dr. Bland  
12 observed that Plaintiff was walking with a cane. AR 634. At the hearing, Plaintiff  
13 explained that after her hospital stay, her legs became weak and she uses a cane if  
14 she has to stand in line or walk any distance. She explained that she always uses a  
15 cane when she goes to the grocery store and they put the groceries in a lot of bags  
16 because she cannot carry heavy bags. Plaintiff's testimony is not incredible.  
17 Rather, it is supported by substantial evidence in the record. Moreover, Plaintiff's  
18 testimony regarding her alcohol usage is consistent with the record.

19 Also, the ALJ's conclusion that Plaintiff was not credible in explaining her  
20 chronic diarrhea is not supported by the record. The ALJ takes issue with  
21 Plaintiff's testimony that she has 10 loose bowel movements a day, suggesting that  
22 Plaintiff is exaggerating. A review of the record indicates that the frequency of  
23 Plaintiff's diarrhea has fluctuated, but nevertheless is severe and debilitating. In  
24 February, 2014, Plaintiff reported that she has diarrhea 5-10 times a day. In May,  
25 2014, Plaintiff reported that she has occasional diarrhea 4-5 days a week. In June,  
26 2014, she reported that she has 5-7 bowel movements a day with abdominal pain.  
27 She reported to Dr. Safran that she has to stay close to the bathroom. In August,  
28 2014, she has 3-4 bowel movements a day. Her diarrhea has not been resolved and



1 there is nothing in the record to suggest that Plaintiff's description to her medical  
2 providers that on some days she has to wear protection or stay close to the  
3 bathroom to prevent accidents is an exaggeration. The ALJ's conclusion that  
4 Plaintiff lacked credibility regarding the extent of her diarrhea is not supported by  
5 substantial evidence, given the extensive evidence in the record that her chronic  
6 diarrhea is just that, chronic and debilitating.

7 Finally, the ALJ concluded that Plaintiff's daily living activities is  
8 inconsistent with her claim that she is disabled. While the ALJ focused on the  
9 activities that Plaintiff reported completing, she failed to also consider that the  
10 records indicate that after Plaintiff completed any strenuous activity, the next day  
11 her pain and discomfort increased. The ALJ concluded that Plaintiff's sister's  
12 recounting of Plaintiff's daily activities is not consistent with objective medical  
13 evidence. This conclusion is not supported by the record. Rather, the record  
14 indicates that whenever Plaintiff attempts to exert herself with her daily living  
15 activities, she experiences severe pain the next day.

16 The Ninth Circuit has "warned that ALJs must be especially cautious in  
17 concluding that daily activities are inconsistent with testimony about pain, because  
18 impairments that would unquestionably preclude work and all the pressures of a  
19 workplace environment will often be consistent with doing more than merely  
20 resting in bed all day." *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995, 1016 (9th Cir. 2014).  
21 Recognizing that claimants should not be penalized for attempting to lead their  
22 normal lives, "only if Plaintiff's level of activity is inconsistent with his claimed  
23 limitations would these activities have any bearing on his credibility." *Id.*  
24 Plaintiff's testimony regarding her daily activities is consistent with her physical  
25 limitations.

26 //

27 //

28 //

1 2. *Whether the ALJ properly considered and weighed the opinion evidence*

2 Plaintiff argues the ALJ failed to properly consider and weigh the medical  
3 opinion evidence. Specifically, she argues the ALJ improperly limited the weight  
4 of the opinions of Dr. Brown, Dr. Bland, and Dr. Safran.

5 In April, 2015, Dr. Bland provided the following letter:

6 Re: Natalie Gibb

7  
8 To Whom It May Concern:

9 The above patient is under my care for a medical problem and has  
10 seen me for the last two years. Due to physical and psychiatric  
11 medical problems she is unable to be employed in any line of work  
12 including sedentary work. Specifically she suffers from chronic  
13 diarrhea that prohibits from leaving the home or working for any  
14 length of time. In addition she has moderate to severe anxiety and  
15 PTSD that leave her unable to function normally in a job. She has  
16 physical restrictions as well including severe carpal tunnel syndrome  
17 that inhibit her from typing or data entry as well as from heavy lifting  
18 and other manual occupations. She also has a history of torn rotator  
19 cuff and adhesive capsulitis that limit her ability to do such work.  
20 Overall, my assessment is that she is unlikely to successfully perform  
21 any regular employment either sedentary or manual work.

22 Sincerely,

23 Lacie Bland, MD

24 AR 746.

25 The medical opinion of a claimant's treating physician is given "controlling  
26 weight" so long as it "is well-supported by medically acceptable clinical and  
27 laboratory diagnostic techniques and is not inconsistent with the other substantial  
28 evidence in [the claimant's] case record." 20 C.F.R. § 404.1527(c)(2); *Trevizo v.*  
*Berryhill*, 871 F.3d 664, 675 (9th Cir. 2017). When a treating physician's opinion  
is not controlling, it is weighted according to factors such as the length of the  
treatment relationship and the frequency of examination, the nature and extent of

1 the treatment relationship, supportability, consistency with the record, and  
2 specialization of the physician. § 404.1527(c)(2)-(6); *Id.* “If a treating or  
3 examining doctor’s opinion is contradicted by another doctor’s opinion, an ALJ  
4 may only reject it by providing specific and legitimate reasons that are supported  
5 by substantial evidence. *Trevizo*, 871 F.3d at 675 (quoting *Ryan v. Comm’r of Soc.*  
6 *Sec.*, 528 F.3d 1194, 1198 (9th Cir. 2008)). “[A]n ALJ errs when he rejects a  
7 medical opinion or assigns it little weight while doing nothing more than ignoring  
8 it, asserting without explanation that another medical opinion is more persuasive,  
9 or criticizing it with boilerplate language that fails to offer a substantive basis for  
10 his conclusion.” *Garrison*, 759 F.3d at 1012–13 (citing *Nguyen v. Chater*, 100  
11 F.3d 1462, 1464 (9th Cir. 1996)).

12         The ALJ failed to provide specific and legitimate reasons for  
13 rejecting the opinion of Plaintiff’s treating physicians. Notably, the ALJ  
14 failed to consider the length of the treatment relationship, the frequency of  
15 the examinations given by Dr. Bland or the nature and extent of the  
16 treatment relationship. It appears Dr. Bland began treating Plaintiff in  
17 September, 2013, AR 598, and continued to treat her through at least April,  
18 2015.

19         Also, the ALJ erred in giving little weight to Dr. Safran’s opinion. Dr.  
20 Safran is also a treating physician. She indicated that Plaintiff’s diarrhea is a  
21 chronic problem that was recently exacerbated by diverticulitis flare in  
22 January without clear etiology. The ALJ gave little weight to Dr. Safran’s  
23 opinion because she was examining Plaintiff for the purpose of the  
24 disability determination. This was in error. It is clear that Plaintiff’s  
25 appointment was more than simply an office visit for a disability  
26 determination. Dr. Safran examined Plaintiff, conducted an extensive  
27 review of her medical history, and made recommendations regarding her  
28 treatment. She noted that Plaintiff’s range of motion is limited by pain. Dr.

1 Safran concluded that Plaintiff was limited to sedentary work. AR579.

2 With respect to these treating physicians, the ALJ erred by failing to  
3 apply the appropriate factors in determining the extent to which the opinion  
4 should be credited and failing to provide specific and legitimate reasons for  
5 rejecting their opinions.

6 The ALJ erred in giving little weight to Dr. Rosekrans because his  
7 conclusions are supported by objective medical evidence. The ALJ  
8 dismissed Dr. Rosekrans' opinions because typically these examiners place  
9 undue reliance "upon the subjective allegations of an individual in a setting  
10 where she was being evaluated for the specific purpose of determining  
11 entitlement to state general assistance benefits, where rules for obtaining  
12 benefits are much more relaxed than those used for Social Security  
13 disability purposes." AR 28. Dr. Rosekrans concluded that Plaintiff has  
14 marked ability in the following areas: perform activities within a schedule,  
15 maintain regular attendance and be punctual within customary tolerances  
16 without special supervision; communicate and perform effectively in a  
17 work setting; complete a normal work day and work week without  
18 interruptions from psychologically based symptoms; and maintain  
19 appropriate behavior in a work setting. AR 590. These conclusions are  
20 amply supported by the record, including the statement from Ms. Bryant,  
21 who is a neutral third-party.

22 For the reasons stated above, the ALJ committed reversible error by  
23 discounting the opinion of Plaintiff's treating physician and not giving these  
24 physician's opinion's controlling weight because their opinions were well-  
25 supported by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic  
26 techniques and are not inconsistent with the other substantial evidence in  
27 the record.

28 //

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1 3. *Whether the ALJ's error were harmless*

2 Here, the ALJ's errors were not harmless. Notably, the ALJ failed to  
3 consider Plaintiff's chronic diarrhea, anxiety, depression and PTSD in making the  
4 disability determination.

5 Most telling is Kay Bryant's statement regarding Plaintiff's work history  
6 prior to her seeking disability benefits. She indicated that in the 10 months Plaintiff  
7 worked at Broadway Court Estates, Plaintiff had 32 days of unscheduled absences  
8 due to illness. She indicated that Plaintiff had trouble following instructions, was  
9 forgetful and experienced anxiety attacks. She also stated that Plaintiff exhibited  
10 stress and anxiety issues that interfered with her work performance and that she  
11 could not always cope with changes in the work environment. She noted that  
12 Plaintiff had several dizzy spells while working and Ms. Bryant indicated that  
13 these dizzy spells had become a safety concern. The ALJ erred in concluding that  
14 Ms. Bryant's statement is not consistent with the objective medical evidence.  
15 Rather, the contrary is true. Ms. Bryant's observations makes perfect sense after  
16 reviewing the objective medical evidence.

### 17 **Conclusion**

18 The ALJ erroneously rejected medical opinion evidence and Plaintiff's  
19 symptom testimony. The only question then, is whether to remand a case for  
20 additional evidence or simply award benefits. *Sprague v. Bowen*, 812 F.2d 1226,  
21 1232 (9th Cir. 1987). The Ninth Circuit has instructed that where (1) the record has  
22 been fully developed and further administrative proceedings would serve no useful  
23 purpose, (2) the ALJ has failed to provide legally sufficient reasons for rejecting  
24 evidence, whether claimant testimony or medical opinion; and (3) if the improperly  
25 discredited evidence were credited as true, the ALJ would be required to find the  
26 claimant disabled on remand" the court should remand for an award of benefits.  
27 *Trevizo*, at 683.

28 Here, remand for the calculation and award of benefits is warranted. If the

1 testimony of Plaintiff's treating physicians, Ms. Bryant's testimony, and Plaintiff's  
2 testimony are credited as true, a finding that Plaintiff is disabled is mandated.

3 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

4 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 12, is **GRANTED**.

5 2. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 16, is **DENIED**.

6 3. The decision of the Commissioner denying benefits is **reversed** and  
7 **remanded** for an award of benefits, with a disability onset date of December 4,  
8 2012.

9 4. The District Court Executive is directed to enter judgment in favor of  
10 Plaintiff and against Defendant.

11 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Executive is hereby directed to  
12 file this Order, provide copies to counsel, and close the file.

13 **DATED** this 21st day of May 2018.



18  
19

A handwritten signature in blue ink, reading "Stanley A. Bastian", is written over a horizontal line.

20 Stanley A. Bastian  
21 United States District Judge  
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